THE NATURALIST.

[Communications of any kind intended for THE FIELD must be addressed to "THE EDITOR," at 346, Strand, and not to the name or private address of any person who may be known in connection with the paper. This rule must be strictly attended to in future—its non-observance in some cases hitherto, will account for delays and inattention.]

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ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

SIR,—I have just received on behalf of the society a small hamper containing two nests, of ten and twelve eggs respectively, of the ruffed, grouse of Canada, most kindly sent by Capt. Hardy, Royal Artillery now at Halifax, Nova Scotia. This gentleman writes to me: "I have packed each carefully in dry moss, and sent them by a trusty messenger. Although I have had so many seekers for grouse eggs, I have had none besides those I send you, and they were both taken on the same day by my Indian hunter, John Williams, about forty miles from Halifax. He watched the nest, and waiting till the number of eggs deposited were about the usual complement, took them both at the same time, and carefully brought them to me. I can affirm they have not yet been sat upon. I shall be able, I trust, to send you young birds, as I can rear them here. There is a pair of Canada partridges (*Tetrao Canadensis*) now breeding in confinement near this. I might have sent some of their eggs, but I think it a pity to disturb them in bringing up a healthy progeny accustomed to civilised life *ab initio*, so will wait and send the young birds when I think they will be strong enough." Capt. Hardy's letter is dated May 29. There is, however, I trust a chance of their being hatched. They have been immediately placed out under the auspices of members of the society. The hearty thanks of the society are due to Capt. Hardy for the great trouble he has taken in procuring and sending these eggs. We trust other gentlemen who have the opportunity will follow his example, and forward animals and birds (or birds' eggs) for experiment. F. T. BUCKLAND (2nd Life Guards).

NOTES AND QUESTIONS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

THE CUCKOO.—The common people have the idea that the cuckoo *stutters* before coming rain. I confess, since my attention has been called to it, to hearing something very like it, and the bird appears to have difficulty in getting his note out, and rather says "Cuck-ruck-uck-coo; cuck-racoo; cuck-oo." What say your observers?—H. A. C.

EGGS OF THE KESTREL.—I would just mention that I have this season obtained a nest of five kestrel's eggs, four coloured as usual, the fifth rather larger than the others and pure white. I had them from a person I know well, who took them himself, and there is not the least grounds to suppose that he would deceive me. I never met with such a case before, and should like to know if it is recognised as a thing that sometimes happens.—A. C.

A CAT SUCKLING LEVERETS.—A curious incident occurred at the Glen of Imal, in the county of Wicklow, last week. A hare was accidentally coursed and killed by a greyhound; on being taken from the dog poor puss was found to be with young, and on opening her three live leverets were taken from her. Fortunately a cat had just kittened in the house close by where the hare was killed. The young leverets were put to her in place of her own offspring, and they at once took to her and she to them, and the hares are thriving just as well as if sucking their own mother.—C W. W.

MARINE PLANTS.—I have received the following from M. Cloez, Professeur, of the Jardin des Plantes: —"Mon cher Monsieur,—Les botanistes donnent le nom d'Hydrophytes ou Phycées ou Alguer à une classe nombreuse de plantes qui vivent au sein des eaux douces et salées. Les varechs croissans sur les rochers marines appartiennent à cette famille, ce sont ces plantes qui les cultivateurs du littoral recoltent à certaines epoques sous le nom de *Goemon*. et qu'ils laissent pourrir pour en obtenir un engrais très actif."—H. G. (Paris.)

TAMENESS OF THE WOOD-PIGEON.—I have seen an instance of tameness in a wood-pigeon similar to that which E. S. T. describes. I was driving in a dog-cart through a park, between some high trees and fern, when I saw a wood-pigeon sitting in the road in front of me. It scarcely moved as I approached, and only just stepped clear of the wheel. I touched it gently with the whip, but it would not fly. Being in a hurry I did not get down to catch it, which I am confident I might have done. The bird appeared in good health, for its feathers were smooth, and its eye bright.—M. I. D.

WHITE AND PARTI-COLOURED RATS.—Seeing an account in your last week's paper respecting black rats, I send you the following. As some men in the employ of Mr Gibbs, of Church Cench, Worcestershire, were engaged in removing a wheat-rick, they caught and killed a fawn and white rat, together with two pure white ones alive. I have the fawn and white to preserve. The white ones are in the possession of Mr Gibbs. Can any of your numerous readers inform me of the cause? The rats are quite wild.—C. JONES, Taxidermist (Bengworth, Evesham, Worcestershire).—[White and parti-coloured rats are not common, but several have occurred within the range of our own experience. To assign a cause for any departure from the usual colouring in wild animals, is rather beyond our Editorial skill.—ED.]

PRESERVATION OF BIRDS' NESTS.—I should be glad if some of your numerous correspondents, who are no doubt competent to do so, would inform me how far nests of birds require any steps to be taken with a view to their preservation, and what are the best to adopt with the various kinds of material employed? I imagine many might keep long uninjured, such as those made of dry grasses, &c., but I fear many will be attacked by small *acari*; while those where wool, feathers, &c., are employed, are likely to become moth-eaten. Then, again, the downy structures made by some of the ducks, may, I fear, similarly suffer. Information on this point will, I doubt not, be acceptable to many of your readers, and among them to —A. C.—[The use of camphor or benzole will keep out all living animals.—ED.]

THE GELINOTTE.—Can any of your correspondents favour me with an account of the gelinotte—a game bird found in France and elsewhere in Europe? Not knowing its scientific name, I have not been able to find a description of it in any book on ornithology.—INQUIRER.—[The gelinotte (*Tetrao bonasia*) is of common occurrence in France and Germany on hills covered with fir, larch, birch, or hazel; it feeds on the berries of several shrubs, makes its nest under shelter of the common brake, and lays as many as sixteen eggs, of a reddish ground colour, with darker spots. These particulars are chiefly from Temminck, Vol. ii. p. 464, where a full description of both male and female is given. We will translate these if our correspondent wishes.—ED.]

FOOD OF SEA BIRDS.—Mr Crichton seems surprised that the gulls, &c., in the Orkneys find sufficient daily food. Has he never looked into the sea there while the sun is shining, and the water perfectly calm, and observed that it is swarming with young coalfish, there called the "sillock," which forms their chief food, and is quite inexhaustible? I have seen people fishing off the rocks in Caithness for sillocks with a hoop net, and catching great quantities at each haul. The sillock grows into the coalfish, and when at its largest size is called in Argyllshire a "stenlock," and is trawled for from a boat at night with a hook and line armed with gimp that looks strong enough to hold anything, and a whole herring is used as bait. I often wonder that so few people take to sea-fishing as an amusement: it is very exciting with a fish on from 5lb. to 8lb., or 12lb., I can assure you.—CHASSEUR.

SKYLARK FEIGNING TO BE WOUNDED.—We have frequently seen in our rambles, when a partridge has been suddenly disturbed, how adroitly she will drop her wings, utter a cry, and, feigning to be a wounded bird, endeavour to draw our attention from her helpless young to herself, in order to shield them. I once saw the pretty skylark do the same thing. Having surprised her when sitting upon a nest in the grass, upon three eggs, she started up alarmed, dropped her wing, uttered a plaintive note, and tumbled along the ground, as if almost unable to rise upon the wing. I knew the stratagem too well to be deceived, so instead of following the bird to pick it up, I remained motionless, and watched her proceedings, and admired the affection and ingenuity which dictated to her the pursuit of such a course. —JOHN JOSEPH BRIGGS.

BLACKBIRD APPROPRIATING THE NEST OF THE MISSEL-THRUSH.—So much difference of opinion still exists as to the construction of the missel-thrush's nest, that I went yesterday to examine whether there was any clay or mud in the one I lately found in a spruce fir-tree, the particulars of which were stated in your paper at the time. Upon raising my hand to pull down this nest, to my astonishment a hen blackbird flew out of it. The poor thing had been sitting upon four young ones, recently hatched. Had it been the first time of this discovery, very probably I should have written to THE FIELD to state that blackbirds occasionally use a quantity of wool round about their nests. How very naturally, therefore, ornithologists may fall into error. Mr Bewick says "that the nest of the bullfinch is composed chiefly of moss," not a particle of which I ever could discover in one yet. They are invariably composed of small sticks and roots, with a thin lining of horsehair.—A GOOD OBSERVER (Roscrea, June 8).

THE BLACK RAT.—It is generally supposed that this rat is very scarce, and, indeed, almost extinct in London, being confined to a few very old and *favoured* localities. It is not so, however, in reality, as Mr Buckland will be able to procure any number of them at the Custom-house. In some of the warehouses there they abound so as to be a perfect nuisance, and more particularly in the spice stores. I remember seeing one in a cage in one of the cinnamon warehouses some two years since which had been just caught, and several gentlemen connected with THE FIELD were present. One of the men promised to obtain and forward us some specimens; but although he took a *quid pro quo* for the promised specimens, he never sent them.—FRANCIS FRANCIS.

— With reference to the old black rat, I may state that I have not unfrequently heard from sailors that they are to be found in certain ships. I am sorry that I should only be able to give one instance which has come under my own observation. The Hon. Mr Ellis caught one in the Ariadne while he was returning in that ship from America with the expedition of the Prince of Wales last autumn.—M. I. D.

DUN HORSES.—I hope that you will permit me to return my sincere thanks to "Eques," of Argyllshire, for his information. I have talked to many persons, but have never found any one who knew nearly so much about the inheritance of colours in horses. "Eques" asks me to define what is meant by dun—I wish I could. It seems that almost any colour that is not bay, chesnut, black, grey, or one of the roans, is sometimes called dun. Even in mouse-duns I have seen two very distinct tints. The commonest colour which, in my limited experience, I have heard called dun, is a bay or chesnut, more or less diluted with cream or clay tint. In India, the Kattywar breed, which is more striped than any other breed, is called dun; but, as I am informed by Col. Poole, the colour is generally between brown and black. I now see that I should have put my question thus—Are horses, of any of the many indefinite tints commonly called duns, with a stripe along the spine, or with stripes across the legs, ever produced from parents neither of which are striped? for the first appearance or origin of the stripes is chiefly interesting for my purpose. I put the case—Are duns ever produced from parents neither of which are duns, because horses thus coloured are so frequently striped? and I thought I should more easily find out the parentage merely of the dun colour. What "Eques" says about the dirty mark on the withers, representing a single or double stripe, is exactly what I have observed. If "Eques" could find out, without much trouble, the colour of the dam and sire of his dun mare with the list and stripes, which was bred in Argyllshire, I should be very glad to hear it; but I have already caused "Eques" very much trouble, and I beg permission again to thank him.—CHARLES DARWIN (Down, Bromley, Kent).

MEMORY AND AFFECTION OF A PARROT.—A few years ago Capt. B. brought us a beautiful little parrot from Madras; it soon became a great favourite, and is very affectionate and gentle with the ladies, but has a violent antipathy to all men, and bites them if they come within its reach. The Captain returned home last winter, and went to pet his old parrot, and was surprised at being savagely attacked by it. Thinking it had forgotten him, he sat down and whistled a tune he had taught it at sea. The poor bird suddenly seemed to remember him—expressed its surprise and distress by quaving and fluttering. As soon as he ceased whistling it flew to his hand, and then to his face, and kissed him with every demonstration of affection and joy. This reminds me of an anecdote told me by the late Sir C. S. He had occasion to go abroad for some years, and left behind a favourite bull-terrier to guard his house, but taking away a skin rug the dog usually slept upon in the library. When Sir C. returned, the dog came shyly up, as if he had some slight acquaintance with him, but afterwards followed him into the library; when he found the skin laid in its old place, he at once rolled upon it. This appeared to recal to his recollection his old master, upon whom he jumped with delight, as if anxious to make up by his wild caresses for his forgetfulness.—W. B.

WHITE WEASEL.—A deal of writing in THE FIELD has taken place lately respecting the white and pied stoat and weasel. I beg to inform you that I have in my possession a white weasel, killed near here. I have it under a glass shade, or I would at once send it to you for inspection; the shade is likely to be broken by rails. I have no doubt but I shall be in London in a short time, and will bring it with me, if you think that will settle the question. I have preserved game, and shot for more than twenty years, and have seen, I may say, some hundreds of stoats and weasels in my time; but never saw a white weasel, or heard of one, in this part.—JOHN HARDY (Colwich, Nottingham).—[We do not wish our correspondent to take the trouble to send or bring his specimen; but are obliged for his kind offer.—ED.]

— I observe that a discussion is going on in your columns about white stoats and weasels. Every schoolboy knows that stoats are often found both white and pied. I have myself seen several. Till last Saturday, however, I should have coincided with your correspondent "High Elms" in asserting that I had never seen or heard of a white or pied weasel. On that morning I was walking along the banks of a reedy pond in the park at Margam, in Glamorganshire, when some animal I did not know sprung up out of a ditch under my feet, and ran for about fifteen yards across the grass; then it stopped, and sat up in the pert attitude weasels often affect. I stood perfectly still and watched it. It was a weasel perfectly skewbald. The markings were extremely regular: the head, as far as I can recollect, was white; the fore legs were brown, but the back and flanks were white. The hind legs I only saw when the animal was running, as of course they were hid in the grass when it sat up and looked at me. I watched it for two or three minutes, when it ran into the rushes. Unfortunately I had no gun with me, but I have asked the keeper to try and catch it; and if he does so, I will send you a more accurate description of it.—M. I. D.

ANSWERS.

DISPARITY IN SIZE OF EGGS.—In answer to S. Stone, or "Curiosity," I may observe that, although I have not noticed a difference in the size of wagtails' eggs from the same nest, I have taken the hedge accentor with one out of four eggs little more than half the size of the largest; and, further, no two of them matched in size. The nest was taken late in the season, so probably it might have been a second, or even third laying. The small egg resembled in shape a woodpigeon's, while the others were of the ordinary character.—ST. FAITH.

ANIMALS EATING POISONOUS PLANTS.—I believe that there are a very considerable number of British plants containing poisonous alkaloids which are eaten by various animals with impunity, and I will state a few of the number: The bitter-sweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*) contains an alkaloid called "solania," and although we are told that the berries of this plant are fatal in their effects when eaten by children, "Duval" states that he gave a hundred of them to a dog without their producing any evil. *Colchicum*, or meadow saffron, exudes a milky juice containing a peculiar alkaloid called "veratrine;" the deleterious effects of this on the human frame are well known, yet some writers assert that horses eat the plant with impunity. The darnel is also known to contain poisonous properties, though I do not know whether they have ever been investigated by chemists; yet pigs eat the seeds readily, and chickens are fattened on them; Linnæus informs us that sheep will likewise feed on them. I read the other day that the term "Lollard," applied by their enemies to the followers of Wickliffe, originated from *Lolium*, the latin name for this grass, signifying that as this word was derived from the Greek words "to ruin the corn," they were the tares mentioned in the Gospel as destroying the wheat. But to return to our subject: the hemlock, which is poisonous and contains a volatile oil of an alkaloid nature, is eaten, according to Lucretius, by asses, sheep, and goats, whilst various birds—thrushes in particular—are very fond of the fruit. Henbane, again, is eaten by goats, sheep, and pigs. Renard states that horse-dealers mix the seeds of this plant with oats in order to fatten their horses, and there are two insects, one a species of beetle the other a kind of bug, which feed upon it. The spurge laurel is another instance of the fact that plants injurious to man are harmless in their effects on animals, for the berries of this plant are the favourite food of pheasants; and the berries of the mezereon are eaten by various birds, especially by some of the finch tribe. Some physician, I forget whom, says that as the structure of the stomach of the animal in question resembles that of a man's, so will the plants poisonous to the human being prove hurtful to the animal likewise. There are very many other plants which could be named, but my letter will occupy too much of your valuable space if I at present continue the subject. —FIREFLY.

— Mr Nicholson, of St. Mary's Hospital, will find in an old volume of the "Transactions of the Asiatic Society," an account of the toucan or buceros feeding on the nux vomica. The account seemed to me well attested, and I was astonished at any animal feeding on so deadly a poison. I am sorry that I cannot give a more precise reference. We need not feel surprise at very distinct kinds of animals being affected by different poisons, when we hear, on the authority of so eminent a naturalist as Professor Wyman, that some varieties of the pig are differently affected by the same plant. Mr Darwin, in the last edition of his "Origin of Species," says that Professor Wyman, "on asking the farmers in Florida how it was that all their pigs were black, informed him that the pigs ate the paint-root (*Lachnanthes*), which coloured their bones pink, and which caused the hoof of all but the black varieties to drop off; and one of the squatters added, "we select the black members of a litter for raising, as they alone have a good chance of living." I hope Mr Nicholson will tell the readers of THE FIELD a little more about the different action of poisons on different animals.—Q.

— In answer to Mr Edward Nicholson, I beg to say he has broached a very interesting subject, and one on which, as far as my experience will permit, I shall be most happy to give him every information. The *Solanum Dulcamara* is the only common nightshade in this neighbourhood: sheep, and probably goats, eat the leaves and tender branches of this species; blackbirds, thrushes (*Turdus musicus*), and many smaller birds, eat the berries. *Hyoscyamus niger* is eaten in a withered state by sheep and pigs; and Dr Withering says two insects, *Chrysomela Hyoscyami* and *Cimex Hyoscyami*, are found on it. The withered leaves and berries of the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) are eaten by pigs and probably other animals. Small birds devour the seed of the *Datura Stramonium*; and it really seems a wonderful provision of Nature that birds can eat the seeds of nearly, if not all, our poisonous plants. I once observed the root of the *Œnanthe crocata*, which had been partly devoured either by a bird or water-rat, though probably the latter. Of the Umbelliferæ, sheep will eat the foliage of the water-parsnips, the fool's parsley (*Æthusa Cynapium*), and probably the *Conium maculatum*; but of this I cannot state positively. I know of no animals except geese that eat the the *Ranunculaceæ* with impunity. The pheasant's-eye (*Adonis autumnalis*), which abounds in cultivated grounds in some parts of Hampshire, is very deleterious to lambs, and is generally eradicated on that account. Goats are particularly partial to our British Coniferæ, and certainly eat the foliage of the *Taxus baccata* in a green state; sheep and horses are poisoned by doing so. Of this I am certain, from well-authenticated accounts. Sheep, if driven, for want of more nutritious herbage, to eat the *Anthemis Cotula*, suffer greatly from blistered mouths. For the larvæ of our British Lepidoptera feeding on poisonous plants, see "Stainton."—H. REEKS (Thruxton).

BLACKBIRD'S NEST IN A TAPROOM.—There is now at Mr Smart's, landlord of the Norfolk Lodge, Hayling Island, near Havant, Hants, a tame blackbird that built a perfect nest in an old hat in the taproom, laid four eggs, which were removed, and the like number of thrush's eggs put in. They hatched, but only lived a few days, for want of proper food, or were killed by the tobacco smoke. The bird repaired the nest, laid four eggs, and is now sitting on four blackbird eggs, that were put in after removing the others. The bird is quite at liberty, but seldom goes far from the house. The room is always occupied by six men lodgers, and many others frequenting the room.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF FOWLS.—Experiments to ascertain the comparative productiveness of the different breeds of poultry have been made this spring in the Zoological Gardens of the Bois de Boulogne. The number of eggs laid by the fowls in that establishment has been immense, and the sale of them produced in April the sum of 3083f. It appears that the Asiatic breeds of Nankin and Brahmapootra are the best layers; the French crèvecœurs come next; the Houdains third; the La Flèche fourth; and after them the Dorkings and a Dutch breed. The Naukins and Brahmapootras are also remarkably precocious, and, according to some breeders, they begin laying in February, and keep on almost to the end of the year.—*Daily Paper*.

PASTIMES.

ARCHERY.

ARCHERY MEETINGS FIXED.

Wednesday, June 19.—West Somerset Archers. First Grand Day.
Thursday, June 20.—Archers of the Teme (Ludlow).
Thursday, June 20.—Dawlish Archery Society. First Prize Meeting.
Thursday, June 20.—Royal Toxophilite Society. Grand Subscription Handicap.
Friday, June 21.—Edgbaston Archery Society. Ordinary Meeting.
Tuesday, June 25.—Royal Toxophilite Society. Ladies' Prize Day.
Thursday, June 27.—Royal Toxophilite Society. Prize given by H. C. Mules, Esq.
Friday, June 28.—Lincolnshire Archers.
Tuesday, July 2.—Kimbolton Archers, Stoneley Hall.
Saturday, July 6.—Bath Archers. Target Meeting.
Tuesday, July 9.—Archers of the Teme (Ludlow).
Thursday, July 11.—Royal Toxophilite Society. Prize given by Sydney G. R. Strong, Esq.
Thursday, July 11.—Kilkenny Archers. First Prize Meeting.
Friday, July 12.—Edgbaston Archery Society. Prize Meeting.
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 17, 18, and 19.—Grand National Archery Meeting, on Aintree Racecourse, near Liverpool.
Thursday, July 25.—Royal Toxophilite Society. Challenge Cup, pr. by Capt. Norton.
Thursday, July 25.—Archers of the Teme (Ludlow).
Friday, Aug. 2.—Edgbaston Archery Society. Ordinary Meeting.
Tuesday, Aug. 6.—Archers of the Teme (Ludlow).
Tuesday, Aug. 6.—Kimbolton Archers, Stoneley Hall. Prize Day.
Thursday and Friday, Aug. 7 and 8.—Grand Western Archery Meeting.
Friday, Aug. 16.—Edgbaston Archery Society. Ordinary Meeting.
Monday, Aug. 19.—Archers of the Teme (Ludlow).
Friday, Aug. 30.—Edgbaston Archery Society. Prize Meeting.
Tuesday, Sept. 3.—Kimbolton Archers, Stoneley Hall. Prize Day.
Friday, Sept. 13.—Edgbaston Archery Society. Ordinary Meeting.

THE LEAMINGTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES ANNUAL GRAND ARCHERY MEETING.

THE annual grand archery meeting, held every year since the summer of 1851 in Leamington, commenced on Wednesday last, and was attended by most of the expert archers of the United Kingdom. It was scarcely possible for those who took part in the competition to be surrounded with circumstances more favourable to the amusement. The weather—which for days had been lowering, showery and windy—became for the occasion brilliant and calm. The slight rain which did fall at lengthened intervals was so insignificant a downfall as to be rather welcomed than otherwise. The beautiful trees of the Jephson Gardens, which surrounded the inner inclosure, were in the fulness of their foliage, and lent a pleasant shade to those who felt the inconvenience of the heat of the sun. The wind, too, which last year was so boisterous as to blow down several of the targets, was at rest, and gently rustled the branches, but in no way deviated the arrow from its intended course. The "archery interest" sent their representatives to compete for the offered prizes. Most of the principal counties in England sent their knights and their peeresses of the bow. The target list, which is given below, will show that there was no falling off in the county representation. Many of these were clothed in their distinctive uniforms, the "Lincoln green" appropriately predominating. One of the most pleasing features of an archery meeting is that it enables the gentler sex to take a part in the amusement, and to essay the possession of the proffered guerdons. It is, indeed, one of those very few diversions in which the ladies may take part in the open air, without, in the slightest degree, detracting from their native modesty and innate refinement. Whilst engaged in this active exercise, the fair archer loses none of the winning softness of her sex. For the use of the quiver and the bow she has classic authority on her side. Diana has her quiver upon her shoulder, and the bow in her hand; and Virgil tells us that Queen Dido wore a golden quiver when attired for the hunt. The pleasure and excitement is not monopolised by the archers; the fashionable assemblage of spectators who promenade the gardens have their interest in the sport, and on Wednesday this assembly was more than equal to former years. It included the principal families of the county and the town, and a goodly array of visitors, who were temporarily sojourning in the fashionable town of Leamington in order to be present at the meeting. The Volunteer Rifle band—a novel acquisition since last year—played in a very creditable manner during the day, from a new and handsome orchestra recently erected by the Jephson Garden Committee. The shooting commenced on Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock, by the gentlemen, at the distance of one hundred yards. This continued until about half-past one, at which hour an excellent luncheon was provided by Mr Oldham. The ladies at half-past two put in a graceful appearance, and were speedily surrounded by a number of anxious eyes to witness their shooting at 60 yards against the gentlemen's 80 yards. This having been accomplished, the smaller distances of 50 yards and 60 yards were shot over. The best totals of the day amongt the ladies were the following, as given by the judge, C. M. Caldecott, Esq.:—Mrs Horniblow, gross score, 336; nett, 289. Mrs E. Lister, gross score, 306; nett, 256. Miss Merridew, nett, 245. Mrs Litchfield, gross score, 255; nett, 241. The following was the award for the gentlemen:—Mr Golightly, 438. Mr H. A. Ford, gross, 513; nett, 424.

The following is the target list:—

LADIES.

TARGET A.—Miss Dixon, Warwickshire; Mrs Walters, Lichfield Archers; Mrs E. Lister, Cheshire Bowmen; Mrs Horniblow, Warwickshire; Mrs Rogers, Herefordshire Bowmen; Miss Merridew, Warwickshire; Miss H. Chetwynd, Lichfield Archers.

TARGET B.—Miss R. C. K. Fenton, Lichfield Archers; Miss Wilkinson, Neville's Cross Archers; Mrs Miller, Edge Hill Archery Society; Miss C. Fenton, Ivanhoe Archers; Mrs Litchfield, Edge Hill Archery Society; Mrs Waldy, Durham.

TARGET C.—Miss Lowther, South Herts Archery Society; Miss M. Davis, South Herts Archery Society; Miss Lee, Warwickshire; Miss Stewart, Warwickshire; Miss C. Hill, Warwickshire; Miss Jessy Stewart, Warwickshire; Miss Bennett, Northamptonshire.

TARGET D.—Lady Edwardes, Royal British Bowmen; Miss Royds, Lancaster Bowmen; Mrs Pollock, Middlesex; Miss Cole, Warwickshire; Miss Eyton, Warwickshire; Miss Cumberland, Warwickshire.

TARGET E.—Miss C. Howe, Warwickshire; Miss Williams, Enfield Archers; Miss L. Fenton, Bath Archery Society; Miss Howe, Warwickshire; Miss Attfield, Bath Archery Society; Miss Flight, Norwood.

GENTLEMEN.

TARGET 1.—Mr H. C. Mules, Royal Toxophilite; Mr W. Wetherell, Edge-hill and Deddington; Major Martin, Royal British Bowmen; Mr Golightly, Edge-hill Archers; Mr W. F. Pollock, Royal Toxophilite Society; Mr N. Wetherell, Royal Toxophilite Society; Mr Coker.

TARGET 2.—Mr. W. J. W. Baynes, Royal Toxophilite and Log-hut Archers; Mr H. A. Ford, Cheltenham Archers; Mr H. Walters, Lichfield Archers; Mr J. Rogers, Herefordshire Bowmen; Mr C. Garnett, Royal Toxophilite Society; Mr. Hanbury, Herefordshire Archers; Mr M. Guire, Warwickshire.

TARGET 3.—Mr. W. Ford, John o'Gaunt Bowmen; Mr G. Mallory, Cheshire Bowmen; Mr H. B Hare, West Somerset Archers; Mr J. Guest, Royal Toxophilite Society; Mr G. L. Aston, Edgbaston Archers; Mr A. R. Tawney, Royal Toxophilite and Edge-hill Archers; Mr W. S. Miller, Edge-hill Archers.

TARGET 4.—Colonel Clowes, Worcestershire; Mr G. Edwards, Aston-park Archers, Mr O. Luard, Woodmen of Arden; Mr Knapp, Queen's, St Leonards; Mr Spedding, Queen's St Leonards; Mr Elliott, Aston-park Archers; Mr C. Croft, Bath and Vale of Mowbray Archers.

TARGET 5.—Mr Swire, Vale of Mowbray Archers; Mr G. M. Kettle, Royal Toxophilite Society; Mr T Coulson, Stalbridge and Bath Archers; Mr J. Howe, Royal Toxophilite Society; Mr Satterthwaite, Warwickshire; Mr E. Rogers Covey, Gloucestershire; Mr Turner, Cheetham-hill Archers.

The following is the score of the shooting during the first day:

LADIES.

	60 yrds. Hits.	60 yrds. Scr.	50 yrds. Hits.	50 yrds. Scr.
TARGET A.				
Dixon, Miss	18	142	18	22
Walters, Mrs	25	93	18	22
Lister, Mrs E.	36	180	22	126
Horniblow, Mrs.	42	210	24	126
Rogers, Mrs	25	117	19	101
Merridew, Miss	32	154	21	91
TARGET B.				
Fenton, Miss R. C. K.	19	85	11	35
Fenton, Miss E.	21	75	10	34
Miller, Mrs	31	105	13	47
Fenton, Miss C.	33	129	10	52
Litchfield, Mrs.	43	179	20	76
Waldy, Mrs	4	18	5	21
Miss Wilkinson did not shoot.				
TARGET C.				
Wetherell, Miss E.	12	40	8	36
Stewart, Miss	20	82	20	96
Hill, Miss C.	23	97	6	24
Stewart, Miss Jessy.	20	62	12	42
Miss Pollock and Miss Bennett did not shoot.				
TARGET D.				
Royds, Miss	9	31	6	20
Lee, Miss	20	72	15	49
Cole, Miss	14	38	10	38
Cumberland, Miss	16	74	11	45
TARGET E.				
Howe, Miss C.	13	51	8	23
Williams, Miss	12	40	12	60
Fenton, Miss L.	26	92	16	50
Howe, Miss	16	72	7	35
Attfield, Miss	22	74	16	58
Flight, Miss	16	54	9	35

GENTLEMEN.

	100 yards.		80 yards.		60 yards.		Golds.	Gross.
TARGET No. 1.								
Mules, Mr H. C.	30	120	35	145	21	111	86	376
Wetherell, Mr W.	6	10	11	55	9	25	26	90
Golightly, Mr.	38	138	30	167	23	133	94	438
Pollock, Mr W. F.	8	30	9	41	11	45	28	116
Wetherell, Mr N.	6	14	20	68	9	39	35	121
Coker, Mr.	17	63	16	62	9	43	42	168
Mr Wyatt and Major Martin did not shoot.								
TARGET No. 2.								
Baynes, Mr J. W.	15	55	24	94	17	71	56	220
Ford, Mr H. A.	48	176	39	201	24	136	111	513
Walters, Mr H.	24	70	29	111	22	96	75	277
Rogers, Mr J.	15	47	22	81	16	58	53	185
Garnett, Mr C.	22	90	25	99	21	101	68	290
Hanbury, Mr.	20	64	21	87	16	74	57	225
M'Guire, Mr.	12	28	22	82	18	64	52	174
TARGET No. 3.								
Ford, Mr W.	23	27	27	115	18	76	68	266
Mallory, Mr G.	29	111	32	100	21	111	72	322
Hare, Mr H. B.	31	109	28	108	20	104	79	321
Croft, Mr C.	...	...	17	65	18	70	35	135
Aston, Mr G. L.	16	54	15	49	17	59	48	162
Tawney, Mr A. R.	21	65	21	77	20	102	62	244
Miller, Mr W. S.	17	71	16	64	16	72	49	207
Mr Croft did not shoot at the 100 yards range.								
TARGET No. 4.								
Clowes, Col.	23	99	17	55	14	62	54	216
Edwards, Mr G.	30	130	34	146	23	125	87	401
Luard, Mr O.	1	3	8	24	10	52	19	79
Knapp, Mr	43	175	31	137	16	80	90	392
Spedding, Mr	27	95	31	153	20	74	78	322
Merridew, Mr N.	8	32	16	56	13	61	37	149
Elliott, Mr.	18	64	25	101	18	82	61	247
TARGET No. 5.								
Swire, Mr	22	76	35	135	16	78	73	289
Kettle, Mr G. M.	15	57	20	88	11	61	46	206
Coulson, Mr T.	24	90	26	104	21	93	71	287
Howe, Mr J.	12	46	19	65	9	34	40	145
Satterthwaite, Mr.	11	41	17	79	12	40	40	160
Corve, Mr E. Rogers	9	39	11	53	10	44	30	136
Turner, Mr	23	87	25	101	20	88	68	276
Mr F. Townsend did not shoot.								

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